

Modul 6

- Links
- Images

HTML Links - Hyperlinks

- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- You can click on a link and jump to another document.
- When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

HTML Links - Syntax

- In HTML, links are defined with the <a> tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p><a
href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/"
>Visit our HTML tutorial</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

[Visit our HTML tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/html/)

The href attribute specifies the destination address (https://www.w3schools.com/html/) of the link.

The link text is the visible part (Visit our HTML tutorial).

Clicking on the link text will send you to the specified address.

Local Links

- The example before used an absolute URL (A full web address).
- A local link (link to the same web site) is specified with a relative URL (without http://www....).

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML
Images</a> is a link to a page on this
website.</p>

<p><a
href="http://www.w3.org/">W3C</a> is a
link to a website on the World Wide
Web.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

[HTML Images](#) is a link to a page on this website.

[W3C](http://www.w3.org/) is a link to a website on the World Wide Web.

HTML Link Colors

- By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):
 - An unvisited link is underlined and blue
 - A visited link is underlined and purple
 - An active link is underlined and red
- You can change the default colors, by using styles

HTML Link Colors

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a:link {
    color: green;
    background-color: transparent;
    text-decoration: none;
}
a:visited {
    color: pink;
    background-color: transparent;
    text-decoration: none;
}
a:hover {
    color: red;
    background-color: transparent;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
a:active {
    color: yellow;
    background-color: transparent;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>You can change the default colors of links</p>

<a href="html_images.asp" target="_blank">HTML Images</a>

</body>
</html>
```

You can change the default colors of links

[HTML Images](#)

HTML Links - The target Attribute

- The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.
- The target attribute can have one of the following values:
 - `_blank` - Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
 - `_self` - Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)
 - `_parent` - Opens the linked document in the parent frame
 - `_top` - Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
 - `framename` - Opens the linked document in a named frame

HTML Links - The target Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<a
href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/" target="_blank">Visit our HTML
tutorial!</a>

<p>If you set the target attribute
to "_blank", the link will open in
a new browser window or tab.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

[Visit our HTML tutorial!](https://www.w3schools.com/html/)

If you set the target attribute to "_blank", the link will open in a new browser window or tab.

HTML Links - Image as Link

- It is common to use images as links:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>The image is a link. You can click
on it.</p>

<a href="default.asp">
  
</a>

<p>We have added "border:0" to prevent
IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a
border around the image.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The image is a link. You can click on it.



We have added "border:0" to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image.

HTML Links - Create a Bookmark

- HTML bookmarks are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a Web page.
- Bookmarks can be useful if your webpage is very long.
- To make a bookmark, you must first create the bookmark, and then add a link to it.
- When the link is clicked, the page will scroll to the location with the bookmark.

HTML Links - Create a Bookmark

- Example:

First, create a bookmark with the id attribute:

```
<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>
```

Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page:

```
<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```

Or, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from another page:

Example

```
<a href="html_demo.html#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```

External Paths

- External pages can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page.
- This example uses a full URL to link to a web page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p><a
href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp">HTML tutorial</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

[HTML tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp)

External Paths

- This example links to a page located in the html folder on the current web site:

```
<a href="/html/default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>
```

- This example links to a page located in the same folder as the current page:

```
<a href="default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>
```

HTML Images Syntax

- In HTML, images are defined with the `` tag.
- The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.
- The `src` attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the image:

```

```

The alt Attribute

- The alt attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).
- If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the alt attribute:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

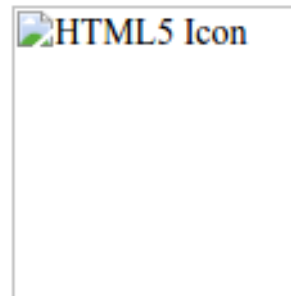
<p>If a browser cannot find an image,
it will display the alternate text:
</p>



</body>
</html>
```

S

If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the alternate text:



The alt attribute is required. A web page will not validate correctly without it.

Image Size - Width and Height

- You can use the style attribute to specify the width and height of an image.
- The values are specified in pixels (use px after the value):

```

```

- Alternatively, you can use the width and height attributes. Here, the values are specified in pixels by default:

```

```


Image Size - Width and Height

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```



Images in Another Folder

- If not specified, the browser expects to find the image in the same folder as the web page.
- However, it is common to store images in a sub-folder. You must then include the folder name in the src attribute:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```



Images on Another Server

- Some web sites store their images on image servers.
- Actually, you can access images from any web address in the world:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```



Image Floating

- Use the CSS float property to let the image float to the right or to the left of a text:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p><strong>Float the image to the right:
</strong></p>
<p>

A paragraph with a floating image. A
paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph
with a floating image.
</p>

<p><strong>Float the image to the left:
</strong></p>
<p>

A paragraph with a floating image. A
paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph
with a floating image.
</p>

<p>Please use the CSS float property. The
align attribute is deprecated in HTML 4, and
not supported in HTML5.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Float the image to the right:

A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.



Float the image to the left:



A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.

Please use the CSS float property. The align attribute is deprecated in HTML 4, and not supported in HTML5.